

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 30. Vol. II.]

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Prodtice, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

SF Cincinnati, February 19—

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, July 1st, 1816, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Ason Henry L.,
Anderson Amos
Adams William
Albritain James
Alloway William
Arvine John
Allen Charles
Allison Wm.
Alvis John

Bickley John 3
Bowler John T.
Boardman James 2
Breckenridge William
Bowman John 2
Brandon Matthew
Rile Joseph M.
Berryman Richard
Barr Robert 2
Bledso Jesse
Bowen May H.
Baum Peter
Bundurant Jacob
Bianham Mr.
Ball Ostin
Batterson William
Bullock Mary
Butcher Solomon
Boyd John
Brent Martin
Boyce Robert
Brashears Walter
Brown John
Butler Brook

Cellars Josiah D. 2
Cotton William
Cass Abraham
Copp Miles
Curd Spencer
Chamblin Wm Capt.
Christman James
Campbell Isabella
Campbell Alexander 2
Coulling M. James 2
Chambers Nancy
Clark H. John Jr.
J. Chavens
Chapline William
Clark William
Church Robert
Castle Jacob
Clinton Isaac
Crawdon Reuben
Chinn Sarah
Cord James

Dunn James Capt.
Dunana Soley
Devenport Adrian 2
Downey Robert 2
Drake Nathan
Downing Mary
Dennison Cornelius
Dameron Willis
Dunn Robert J.
Davis Tinsley
Downing Francis
Dalympole Reason
Dedman Richard

Edmiston Sidney S
Ewing W. Thomas
Elliott William
Emerson Henry
Ennes James
Ellingwood Henry

Florea John
Futhy Benjaminne
Faulkner Joseph
Frazier Martha
Forrest Julius
Flint Tarant P.
Ferguson Priscilla
Fox P. James
Fisher Michael 2

Giltner Catharine
Gird Edward
Gallup Solomon
Gaunt Marshall
Gebet John
Grinstead Robert
Gist Andrew G.
Girault James A 2
Grant William 2
Gray Joseph
Graves Josiah
Greenlee Samuel
Graham Thomas P.
Gray William
Grimes A. John
Goss Hamilton
Graves E. Francis
Goodwin Nancy
Grant Noah

Hopkins Samuel Gen.
Hobough Peter
Henry Mr.
Hardy Jonathan
Hunt Benjamin W.
Hill H. Susan
Hill Ellender
Hawkins Thomas L.
Harrison Hay B.
Hay Helen
Hinds William
Happy Elijah

Todd Thos. Hon.
Huston Ezekiel
Harshel Anthony
Henry John
Hamilton George
Highby Obadiah
Hutchison David
Hiett Thomas
Haydon Christian
Hedges Galen
Hope Mr.

Hawkins John T. 2
Henry William
Hynes William R.
Huston Robert
Harris Thomas 2
Halstead Daniel 2
Hannegan Edward
Harris Nathaniel
Halley George
Hogue Burrel
Henry Edward W.
Hartert Philip
Hogsett James
Haggim William
Jenkins Hambleton
Johnson Simpson
Jinks Murwood
James Mr.
Johnson William
Johnson Benjamin D.
Johnson Thomas
Johnson Richard M.
Keller John
Kercheval Samuel
Kearry John
Kise John
Leatherer Joshua
Lindsey James T.
Lewis Granville
Lee James
Long William
Lamme Jesse
Lee Achilles 3.
Likins Leonard
Logan David 2
Luony Thomas
M. Banks Charles
Burymen Samuel
Bourne Sarah
Brown Oliver
Braling Robert
Braling Richard
Burrows Michael
Brockman Alice
Benoit Ernest
Barnett Joseph
Bluford William
Ball James
Buford A. Col.
Butler Charles
Bembridge Henry
Boucheris Monsier
Bullock Mary
Butcher Solomon
Boyd John
Brent Martin
Boyce Robert
Brashears Walter
Brown John
Butler Brook
C. Cheaney Leonard
Coats Thos. M.
Cattell Reuben
Coleman Eliza
Covendale Richard
Cinger Allen
Campbell David 2
Campbell John
Clark Ambrose
Clark Seeny
Carr Sarah
Childers Henry
Collins Robert
Clerk Fayette Circuit
Court 3
D. Duckers James
Downing Jordan
Dunkin Clement
Dickson Wm.
Davis Fielding
Duncum William
Darnaby John
Davis John
Davis Isaac
Darnaby J. & E.
Darnaby Mildred
Dunn Samuel
E. Edwards William 2
Epperson Chesley
Evans Ann
Elder John
Ellis Lewis C.
Emy Mr.
F. French Alfred
Fisk Robert
Ferrell Isaac
Fisher James
Feris M. A.
Frazier Joseph
Franklin Elizabeth
Foster John 2
Fowler John 2
G. Grimes Charles
Gray James
Green Henry M.
Goodlowe Vivian
Gilbert Henry
Gray George
Gorham George
Gordor Thomas M.
Geter Burrel
Gist Mordica
Garttride Eli
Gipson Eleanor
Gillilan John
Gaines City
Gray Ruffin 5
Gaines Frances
Graves Thomas
Goodwin Nancy
Grimes Charles
H. Hopkins Samuel Gen.
Hay Thomas
Hobough Peter
Henry Mr.
Hardy Jonathan
Hunt Benjamin W.
Hill H. Susan
Hill Ellender
Hawkins Thomas L.
Harrison Hay B.
Hay Helen
Hinds William
Happy Elijah

Hawkins John
Harber Stephen
Howe George
Hukil Thomas
Harvey Kenner
Hanna John
Hatton William
Hooper James
Haywood William
Hansell Morris
Hudson Reuben
Hurst John
J. Johnson Mary
Jeter Fielding
Jacob John
James John
James Harry
Irvin Mary D.
Inskip Joseph
Johnson Richard M.
K. King Charles B.
Keeck William
Kizer Jacobs
L. Little John
Leigh Gerson
Lewis Hector
Lowrey Mr.
Lightner William
Loarie Isabella
Lewis Alexander
Lay John
Lewis William
M. Metcalf Elizabeth
Merrill Mary B.
Mitchell Levi
Monroe William W.
Montgomery E. Mrs.
Mundy Harrison
Meredith Betsy
Martin Hudson
Moore Catherine
Madison Lucy
Miller John
Mahan Thomas S.
Merrell Ann Marian
Merrell Benjamin
Micks John
Moore Frances 2
Miller Thomas D.
Morrison William
Murman George
Molford Joseph
Bassett James
Brooks Caleb D
Buchannon Joseph
Buckner Henry 2
Bourne Ambrose Rev.
McPeak William
McCormack John B. 2
McGuire Douglass 2
McAuley James
MCrosby Elijah
MDonal James
M'Donat William
M'Calla John
M'Conathy Jacob
M'Kae Richard
M'Cue Dr.
M'Farland Thomas
M'Neal Archibald
M. McKee David
M'Peeters William
M'Guire Douglass 2
M'Carty James C.
MCleland William
MCrosby Elijah
MDonal James
M'Donat William
M'Calla John
M'Conathy Jacob
M'Kae Richard
M'Cue Dr.
M'Farland Thomas
M'Neal Archibald
M. Neely Mary
Neill & Moore
Nelson Thomas I.
Nice Levi
O. Offutt Otho 2
Owings Joshua
O'Neal Robert
Osborn William
Obannon Margaret
P. Pullen Thomas
Payne Henry
Price Samuel
Poindexter William
Perkins Ruth
Pines Larkin
Price John
Perkins Garrett
Preston Francis
Parrish James
Pemberton Thomas
Plemon Charles
Pullin Henry
Parker John
Postlethwait Samuel
Parker Hutchison
Riley Benjamin W.
Richardson J. C. Sen
Rutherford John
Richardson Allen 2
Ross Alexander
Rogers Mary
Renick Henry
Robertson William
Ralls Peter
Roach Richard
Royal John
Ricketts Thos.
Riggs Edmund
Robnet John
Rogers George
Rankin Adam Junr.
Rice Luther
Russell Mary O.
Rora Jacob 2
S. Stout David
Smith Levin
Skelton Josiah W.
Stuart William
Scott Peggy
Sullivan Burges
Steele Robert & Co.
Spencer Eliza
Spiers Thos. W.
Saddler William
Shobe Robert
Smith Asa
Sands Daniel H. 2
Steele John 2
Summass Wm. B.
T. Tree's Henry
Todd David
Thompson Charles R.
Thruston Charles W.
Todd Jane 2
Todd Mary O. 2
Turner Joseph
Turner Anson
Truman William D.
Thompson Clare
Toadvine Shepherd
Todd John
Thompson Sarah
Turner Edward
Tilton James
Vance James
Woolfolk Joseph H.
Winn Thomas
Wooldridge Green 2
Without Nancy
Young William

P. M. PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 22, 1816.

Thomas Deye Owings,
Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, VIZ.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India

Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816. 24-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for their foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for Tallow, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.

19f Lexington, May 2, 1816.

Paint, Oil & Varnish Store,

In Short-street near Cross-street.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Has constantly for sale Boiled and Raw Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal, Japan, Spirits of Wine and Rosin Varnish, Putty, and Paints of all colors ready prepared for painting, Camels Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Chalk, Lampblack, &c. &c.

Likewise, a double set of Plated Harness.

June 29th, 1816. 2-3w

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Luisa Shore, heirs and representatives of Thomas Shore, deceased:

JAMES HUGHES,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of August next, at the office of Henry and Edmund Wilkes, Attorneys at law, in the city of New-York, between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Lenox, John Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach, Peter Jay Munroe, John Tottn, Beverly Robinson, Samuel I. Beebe, John Wilkes and John Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery depending and undetermined, in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and George Johnson and you are defendants.

JAMES HUGHES,

Frankfort, Ky. July 1, 1816. 28-4w

For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.

Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19f

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto named DAILY, generally called Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjointed story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can be got again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

May 7, 1816. 20f

CASH

Will be given for a

NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a carriage, and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

May 24, 1816. 22f

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desfore, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-4f

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, consisting of one LOT, on the corner of Market and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on Market and 97 on Mechanic's street, on which there is an elegant two story Brick House, new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cellar, two on the first floor, three on the second floor, and two on the third floor, with entries on each floor.—Five of the rooms are 18 feet square, and four of those above the cellar have fire-places, and a good Kitchen in the cellar.—The above House is well calculated for a Boarding House, being immediately opposite the great University now building, and if immediately prepared for boarders will no doubt be of great importance in that part of the town, and probably of double the value now asked for it.

One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main Cross Street, adjoining D. Holsted's seat.—This lot is valuable on many occasions.

The farm on which I now live, containing 217 acres. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the state. Its situation is well calculated for a public house; the improvements fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order, 137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Apple trees, mostly of choice grafted fruit, of Cannon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, Jennet, &c. &c. The best of gardens—700 panels of new Post and Railing, and water equal to any in the world.—The whole of the farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and preparations made to enclose the whole of the wood land this winter.

This land is situated four miles from Lexington, directly on the Winchester road, and is equal in quality to any in the state, title indisputable.

Also, all my personal estate, consisting of Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, etc., Hogs and farming utensils.

The whole, or part will be sold at private sale—if the whole is purchased, one fourth will be required in hand, in cash, and one, two and three years credit given for the balance, or I would sell for Store Goods, at a fair price.

If the above property is not sold by the first of December next, then the real estate will be for rent.

JOHN STARKS.

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who composed the army that operated upon the River Thames in Canada, in the fall of 1813.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—It has excited no little surprise that an army which achieved the conquest of a province from the enemy, restored to the jurisdiction of our country, a territory which had been wrested from it, and which attacked and defeated in its position an enemy now known to have been at least equal in numbers with itself, should alone have remained unnoticed by our government, which had bestowed its plaudits and its honors upon every other successful exertion either of our land or naval forces. Until the last session of Congress, the cause of this mortifying exception remained unrevealed.—It is now ascertained that the real and supposed demerit of your commander, has hitherto deprived you of that reward so precious to the heart of a republican soldier—the approbation of his country. Ignorant, as I was, until late in the session, that prejudices, capable of producing such an effect, existed against me, and still later informed of the ground of those prejudices, it was impossible that I could take any steps to remove them. I hesitated, indeed, to give credit to the first information I received as to the former, but my doubts were soon removed. A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name, a disgrace which I am fully convinced no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censure is, indeed, negative, but it is not, on that account, the less severe. Could a vote, positively expressing my unworthiness, attach to me more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation? Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? and yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What then is my crime, and what the reasons upon which the vote of the Senate was justified? Why an investigation before the House of Representatives, was pending solicited by myself, and some one or more persons had impressed every member of Congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army. My respect for the first branch of the Legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives. I am bound to believe, and do believe, that the majority at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual, upon a vote which was to attach disgrace to his character, which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused? would it have been beneath their dignity to have enquired into the state of the investigation on which was so great a stumbling block to their proceedings? They would then have learned that my accuser had voluntarily appeared before the committee to whom the matter was referred, and explicitly declared that he had never impeached either my honor or honesty. The investigation was then narrowed down to the simple question, the expediency or inexpediency of an order given to a contractor, "But I had been forced to pursue the enemy contrary to my inclination." Did it not occur to the honorable members who were so ready to condemn me, that this might have been the suggestion of envy, hatred or malice? Are these passions so rarely to be met with in our country? Are they unknown at the seat of government? But admitting it was derived from a source entitled to credit, was there no evidence in my favor? Did the mark of regard which were so amply showered on me, (and with which the western papers seemed,) by the respectable communities of Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, weigh nothing? Upon what other occasion would the testimony of Shelby have been disregarded? In America, the attachment of an army to its general may be fairly adduced as evidence of his humanity, his zeal, and devotion to the public service—without these qualities no American general can attain the affections of his soldiers; possessing them, none ever failed to secure their regards. Could any general ever boast of more unequivocal signs of attachment than what has marked your conduct towards me? With a few exceptions, when I have met an officer or soldier of the late Northwestern army, I have met a firm and affectionate friend. It is from the belief of the interest you take in what relates to me, as well as the concern you have in the affair to which they refer, that has determined me to lay before you the enclosed correspondence with Gov. Shelby and Gen. Desha. It will be seen that the latter officer denies having authorised the opinion which seems to have prevailed at Washington; that I was forced by the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby to pursue the British army; but he admits that he told two gentlemen that in the council of war which was held at Sandwich, I had given an opinion "that the policy of pursuing was doubtful." I aver that no such sentiment ever passed my lips, either upon that or any other occasion. On the contrary, it is known to G. W. Shelby, Com. Perry, Gen. Cass, and every member of my staff, that my determination to pursue the enemy in one of two ways, was never for a moment suspended. Gov. Shelby's statement upon this subject, is so full and clear, and so decidedly in opposition to Gen. Desha's, as to leave me no room to say anything, but to explain the circumstance which first produced the irresolution in my mind as to the choice of routes:—Upon my arrival at Sandwich, I obtained a copy of a survey which had been made of the country below, by order of the British government. On this map the distance between the Thames and Lake Erie, in the vicinity of Port Talbot, was made much shorter than on the printed maps, not exceeding, if I recollect right, 15 miles. I was moreover assured that the country was quite practicable for an army, and not as had been generally represented, an impassable swamp. It at once occurred to me, that by taking this route, I should cut off Gen. Proctor's retreat. The scheme was immediately communicated to Com. Perry, and it was his arguments which induced me to abandon the design. He represented to me the great difficulty of navigating the Lake at that season in open boats, and the uncertainty of the winds, upon which would depend the time that it would require for the larger vessels to perform the passage—that it might be effected in two or three days, and it might take twelve or fifteen. Upon the subject being mentioned to Gov. Shelby, I found him equally decided in favor of the land route. The determination was made to pursue that course, and the council of war directed to be called, for the purpose stated by the Governor, and not as Gen. Desha says, to determine "whether it was proper to pursue the enemy or not." In submitting the question, however, to the council, "which of the routes should be preferred?" I stated the advantages and disadvantages which each presented—opposed to the land rout, was the distance which the enemy had the start of us—the facility with which he might move, from the number of horses in his possession, and the number which he could procure on his march—and the difficulty which would attend the transportation of our provisions, after we should pass the point where the Thames ceased to be navigable.—The rout down Lake Erie presented great facilities, which were enumerated—but the uncertainty of the winds was mentioned as an obstacle sufficient to out-weigh every objection to the other rout. I concluded my remarks with the observation which is contained in the Governor's letter. It is really astonishing that Gen. Desha should have forgotten the object for which the council was called. It remains for me only to state the authority upon which my letter to him of the 22d June was written:—I was informed by Gen. Simrall of Shelbyville, that Gen. Hopkins had asserted in his presence, upon the authority, as he said, of Gen. Desha, that I had been forced by the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby to pursue the British army, and that the Governor had threatened to go with the Kentucky troops alone if I did not. Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. of Lexington informed me, that Mr. Forsyth and another member from Georgia, told him that they had heard Gen. Desha assert, that I had been forced by Gov. Shelby to pursue the enemy. Judge Barry and Mr. Talbot both assert that the Hon. Mr. Turner of the Senate made to that body a similar declaration with the above.

Considering, fellow-citizens, that no other tribunal was so proper for the purpose, I have brought to your bar an officer who held a distinguished rank amongst you, charged with having endeavored to destroy the reputation of my unworthiness, attach to me more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation? Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? and yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What then is my crime, and what the reasons upon which the vote of the Senate was justified? Why an investigation before the House of Representatives, was pending solicited by myself, and some one or more persons had impressed every member of Congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army. My respect for the first branch of the Legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives. I am bound to believe, and do believe, that the majority at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual, upon a vote which was to attach disgrace to his character, which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused? would it have been beneath their dignity to have enquired into the state of the investigation on which was so great a stumbling block to their proceedings? They would then have learned that my accuser had voluntarily appeared before the committee to whom the matter was referred, and explicitly declared that he had never impeached either my honor or honesty. 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Shelby to pursue the British army; but he admits that he told two gentlemen that in the council of war which was held at Sandwich, I had given an opinion "that the policy of pursuing was doubtful." I aver that no such sentiment ever passed my lips, either upon that or any other occasion. On the contrary, it is known to G. W. Shelby, Com. Perry, Gen. Cass, and every member of my staff, that my determination to pursue the enemy in one of two ways, was never for a moment suspended. Gov. Shelby's statement upon this subject, is so full and clear, and so decidedly in opposition to Gen. Desha's, as to leave me no room to say anything, but to explain the circumstance which first produced the irresolution in my mind as to the choice of routes:—Upon my arrival at Sandwich, I obtained a copy of a survey which had been made of the country below, by order of the British government. 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Considering, fellow-citizens, that no other tribunal was so proper for the purpose, I have brought to your bar an officer who held a distinguished rank amongst you, charged with having endeavored to destroy the reputation of my unworthiness, attach to me more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation? Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? and yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What then is my crime, and what the reasons upon which the vote of the Senate was justified? Why an investigation before the House of Representatives, was pending solicited by myself, and some one or more persons had impressed every member of Congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army. My respect for the first branch of the Legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives. I am bound to believe, and do believe, that the majority at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual, upon a vote which was to attach disgrace to his character, which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused? would it have been beneath their dignity to have enquired into the state of the investigation on which was so great a stumbling block to their proceedings? They would then have learned that my accuser had voluntarily appeared before the committee to whom the matter was referred, and explicitly declared that he had never impeached either my honor or honesty. 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In America, the attachment of an army to its general may be fairly adduced as evidence of his humanity, his zeal, and devotion to the public service—without these qualities no American general can attain the affections of his soldiers; possessing them, none ever failed to secure their regards. Could any general ever boast of more unequivocal signs of attachment than what has marked your conduct towards me? With a few exceptions, when I have met an officer or soldier of the late Northwestern army, I have met a firm and affectionate friend. It is from the belief of the interest you take in what relates to me, as well as the concern you have in the affair to which they refer, that has determined me to lay before you the enclosed correspondence with Gov. Shelby and Gen. Desha. It will be seen that the latter officer denies having authorised the opinion which seems to have prevailed at Washington; that I was forced by the remonstrance of Gov. 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Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 22.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

FEDERAL CAUCUS.

The bubble has burst!—The militia delegation which has been so long arranging to meet in convention at Higbee's, for the purpose of nominating John Pope, Esq. met according to appointment, and after being duly organized, proceeded to business, in conclave, with closed doors—[it is true they hoisted some of the windows to get air, to which the curiosity of some spectators led them, with an expectation of finding out what was going on; but the members of the *Convention* spoke so low, and were so cautious that nothing could be heard.]—There were twenty-one members present; one of whom, after offering some resolutions which were rejected, became dissatisfied with their proceedings and withdrew.—On the vote being taken, 15 were in favour of Mr. Pope's nomination, and 5 opposed to it.—Mr. Pope was, of course, declared duly nominated. Let it be remembered there are about 50 militia companies in this congressional district; that about 11 were represented, and that few if any of the representatives had the suffrages of a majority entitled to vote within the bounds of their company; and indeed, in some instances, that they were chosen by a few select individuals specially called together for that purpose—and let the people say how far they will be bound by this nomination. Great exertions have been made to organize this formidable phalanx; but it has proved abortive, and will recoil upon its projectors. The people will indignantly spurn the attempt to impose on them, and on the day of election will boldly advance to the polls, free and unshackled, and give their votes to the man who is best qualified to render them the most service.

Fellow-Citizens, stand to your posts—be vigilantly round the republican standard—discharge your duty to yourselves and your country—and then with the faithful sentinel, you can with propriety say—

"ALL'S WELL."

It is understood that the Candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, will address a large collection of their Constituents, at the Cattle Shew at *Sanders*' on Thursday the 25th.—This will probably be the last public meeting before the election.

CAPTAIN CAVIN'S COMPANY.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, being a number of voters residing within the bounds of Captain Cavin's company of militia, in the county of Fayette, fearing lest our silence might possibly be construed into an acquiescence or sanction of the proceedings of another portion of those entitled to vote, and residing within the bounds of said company, at a meeting which took place near the captain's house on the 6th day of July, 1816—deem it expedient hereby to enter our solemn protest, as freemen, and equally entitled to those invaluable privileges, guaranteed to us by the letter and spirit of our Constitution, not only against the principles expressed in the publication signed by Charles M'Pheeters, Chairman, but also against the mode in which the sentiments of those composing the meeting were obtained.

And deeply impressed with the belief that truth will triumph over error by employing only the weapons of reason and calm investigation, and that decorum requires that this our protest should be accompanied by our reasons for dissenting from our fellow-citizens, we therefore say,

1st. That according to our views of the 22d section of the declaration of our rights, contained in the Constitution of Kentucky, which authorizes an assemblage of the people for their common good, &c we consider the meeting as being in direct opposition to it in principle and in letter. It declares that the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of the government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

The principle intended to be secured and protected by this section incontestably is, that the citizens, agreeable to its letter and spirit, have the right to assemble, in their civil capacity and with an eye to the preservation of their civil liberty, in a peaceable manner, to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

This section, unless our understanding are bewildered—unless we are incapable of constraining our rights and privileges when unequally expressed, and the object clearly defined, admits not of sophistry, and discontents every effort to mislead. In what the right consists is clearly stated; in what manner to be exercised is also clearly defined. Will any man admit that he understands not the meaning of those words, assemblage of the people, or citizens? Are not the other words of said section equally as intelligible, such as officers of government, petition, or remonstrance?

If so, let it be asked, can the meeting of a militia company for purposes not within the meaning or letter of that section, is in conformity to, or authorised by it? We infer not. Let us also enquire of the captain and those composing the meeting, from what part of our Constitution, the book or page, either in letter or in spirit, do they pretend the right to hold that meeting for selecting a proper person to represent us in the next congress? It is not derived from that section; and we had understood that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives in congress, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing senators. [Art. 1st, Sec. 4, Constitution of the United States.]

Are our constitution and laws silent on this subject? Have they failed to point out the mode? Is it necessary for us to say that the times, places and manner are prescribed? The first Monday in August, our respective seats of justice and precincts, and the particular manner in which our votes are to be given, for instance, *vis à vis*, instead of balloting, and before regularly constituted judges of the qualifications of electors, &c are provisions too familiar to require particular investigation. If such is the language of the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky—such the provisions of our laws, from whence do that power or right to select a person to represent them in Congress in a different mode? Are they prepared to admit that they are not the fit subjects of our constitutions and laws? Are they ready to trample those sacred evidences of our na-

tional existence in the dust? to clothe them in sackcloth and ashes, and proclaim that they will no longer yield obedience to them? For bid it the repose and quiet of our country, its harmony and happiness.

2ndly. We hesitate not to say, we consider the constitution of our country invaded whenever any other means are resorted to for the purpose of electing or selecting our members of congress, or other officers, either of the state or general governments, than those pointed out by that constitution. A departure from the mode evidences a want of confidence in the efficacy of its provisions, habituates the people to irreverence, leads to a disregard of its sacred injunctions, and paves the way to anarchy and confusion. We believe therefore, that our fellow citizens have erred when they conceived it expedient and proper to send delegates to the convention to be held at Higbee's on the 20th of this month.

We are strengthened in our conviction of its impropriety and inexpediency by the reflection, that the elective franchise exercised in its purity, is the main pillar of our government, the key stone of that arch upon which the fair fabric of liberty, the temple of our freedom, glory and happiness rests, and unless protected by the vigilant and zealous care of those with whom it is deposited, it will give way, and the structure must fall. Is it then to be transferred? On principle can we relinquish it? Can we join in saying that we will not ourselves exercise it? Can we unite in saying, that we will permit others to represent us and vote by proxy? No! the right is inalienable; the trust cannot be parted with; and as freemen, a pledge to vote, or an understanding to abide, by the decision of others on this important subject, we beg leave to withhold. Caucusing is dangerous to the morals, to the safety and liberty of our country. Trick and chicanery, instead of a manly adherence to principle, would be the result. Intrigue might thereby be victorious over merit. We cannot also refrain from the observation, that our impressions deduced from the proceedings of the meeting, clearly are, that the *evident design is to fix the public attention upon an individual who has already been arraigned at the bar of public opinion and condemned for political heresy*; who upon his trial refused to plead not guilty, and held and still holds a stubborn neck, and refuses to bow to the *majesty of the people*; and who, to use his own language, is *"fond of public life"*; and would sacrifice every consideration to the gratification of political ambition, and that too in opposition to an *old and well tried republican servant*, who has committed one fault in a long and useful course of service, and for that he asks, with acknowledgements of the power of the people, that the mantle of charity should be thrown over it.

We also protest against the manner in which this business has been conducted:

1st. Because the notice was not general to the voters residing within the bounds of the Captain's Company; but partial, so much so, that even a Lieutenant of the Company was not apprised or notified of the intended meeting, which was confined principally as we believe to those differing in political sentiments with the republicans and avowedly belonging to the federal party.

2d. Because of the failure to designate the number of those present, and thereby leaving the public to conjecture and liable to deception on that subject; particularly as a reply from the Honorable Gentleman appealed to was expected, and perhaps under the specious garb of an answer to the *"Voice of the People"*, when in fact that great and mighty flood of voice of the people issued from *THIRTEEN VOTERS*, two of whom, as we are informed, had not the right to vote because of their not having resided a sufficient length of time in the county, and there were three present who disengaged to vote.

W. Denison, Daniel Denison, Sand Wilson, Thomas Bennett, Robert Denison, John Mills, Elijah Coffin, James Laffoon, Ninian Riley, Matthew Laffoon, Benj. W. Riley, Archl. M'Evain, sen. Moses Aison, John Coole, John Shiles, James Ball, John Gray, Charles Carr, John Hart, Robert Ferguson, James Arnett, C. Hart, Reuben Johnson, Daniel Webster, John M'Gullock, John Ferguson, James Riley, James Sheely, James Bradley, Jacob Ball, Joseph Skeeters, John Skeeters, James Elder, Thomas Carr, Zach. Shires, Walter C. Carr, J. B. Clifford, Walter Carr, William Boner.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

That our readers may have some idea of the leading features of the Constitution of the new State, we give the following outlines, copied from the Indiana Register.

The seat of government is fixed at Corydon for nine years.

The Constitution not subject to amendment until after 12 years, in any one of its provisions, and never in the one *excluding involuntary slavery*.

The executive part of the government is to be composed of a governor, with a salary of one thousand dollars, per annum, to be elected by the people for three years and may be re-elected once—Lieutenant who is elected in like manner, for a like term, and is to receive two dollars per day during the session of the legislature.

The legislative part, a house of representatives and senate—the latter elected every three years, the former, annually. Any person is eligible for the senate being 25 years old—for the lower house 21 years, holding when elected, no office of profit. They are to meet annually on the first Monday in December, except the first session which will be in November.

The judiciary. A supreme and circuit courts—the former, to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the governor and senate for seven years, to have appellate jurisdiction, & to sit at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding \$800 per annum—the latter, to be held in each county by one presiding judge, who is to be appointed by a joint ballot of the legislature for seven years, and two associates who are to be elected by the people for seven years.

Sheriff, clerks and justices are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years.

Militia officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonel by commissioned officers.

There is to be a state bank established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have \$30,000 each in specie before they can go into operation.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

Capt. Stafford, who arrived here yesterday in the Coquedonian, capt. Warrington, arrived at Santa Martha on the 28th of May, with Christopher Hughes, Jr. Esq. on board, as commissioner from the American government to the Spanish general Morillo. He again sailed

on the 30th for Cartagena. Messrs. Cooper of Baltimore, and Stanly of New-Orleans, prisoners, got away in the Macedonian. Capt. Easton, of the schooner Charles Stewart, of New-Orleans, who had been a prisoner eight months, made his escape, taking the sentinel along with him. Five other Americans remain at Santa Martha yet as prisoners.

Santa Fe surrendered to the royalists on the 6th of May. Morillo was repulsed three times, and had lost most of his army, particularly his officers. From accounts at Santa Martha, Bolivar is making great progress against the Royalists. The island of Margarita and Cumana had surrendered to him, and he was making way to Caracas, and supposed thence to cross the country to the river Magdalena, to intercept Morillo.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

From the Virgin Islands Courier, received at the office of the Freemans Journal.

TORTOLA, May 27.

First Bulletin of the *Emancipating army of Venezuela*.

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the Captain General Boliver, and under the command of Admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March from that port.

After a very favorable voyage they made the Islands Tertigous on the 1st May, and the Heights of Margarita the day after, when a topsail schooner and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them; this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag nailed to the mainmast. The commandant followed the brig and schooner, the latter being the most dangerous to the morals, to the safety and liberty of our country. Trick and chicanery, instead of a manly adherence to principle, would be the result. Intrigue might thereby be victorious over merit. We cannot also refrain from the observation, that our impressions deduced from the proceedings of the meeting, clearly are, that the *evident design is to fix the public attention upon an individual who has already been arraigned at the bar of public opinion and condemned for political heresy*; who upon his trial refused to plead not guilty, and held and still holds a stubborn neck, and refuses to bow to the *majesty of the people*; and who, to use his own language, is *"fond of public life"*; and would sacrifice every consideration to the gratification of political ambition, and that too in opposition to an *old and well tried republican servant*, who has committed one fault in a long and useful course of service, and for that he asks, with acknowledgements of the power of the people, that the mantle of charity should be thrown over it.

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1st. Because the notice was not general to the voters residing within the bounds of the Captain's Company; but partial, so much so, that even a Lieutenant of the Company was not apprised or notified of the intended meeting, which was confined principally as we believe to those differing in political sentiments with the republicans and avowedly belonging to the federal party.

2d. Because of the failure to designate the number of those present, and thereby leaving the public to conjecture and liable to deception on that subject; particularly as a reply from the Honorable Gentleman appealed to was expected, and perhaps under the specious garb of an answer to the *"Voice of the People"*, when in fact that great and mighty flood of voice of the people issued from *THIRTEEN VOTERS*, two of whom, as we are informed, had not the right to vote because of their not having resided a sufficient length of time in the county, and there were three present who disengaged to vote.

3d. Because the notice was not general to the voters residing within the bounds of the Captain's Company; but partial, so much so, that even a Lieutenant of the Company was not apprised or notified of the intended meeting, which was confined principally as we believe to those differing in political sentiments with the republicans and avowedly belonging to the federal party.

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Office of claims for property destroyed, lost, or captured in the United States, during the late war.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the 9th of April last, authorizing the payment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed in the service of the United States, and for other purposes, that the said act, must be read, examined and de-

clared and paid the value of such property.

First class of cases.

is provided for by the said act, a volunteer or drafted militiaman, cavalry, mounted riflemen, or in the late war between the United

Great Britain, has sustained damage, or which has died in consequence and therein received, or in consequence

on the part of the United States to a such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be paid and paid the value of such horse.

This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimants belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U.S. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed, and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall procure in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second class of cases.

Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by the command of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service. This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U.S. States, must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished him, with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the cloathing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

Fifth class of cases.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and, furthermore, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall procure in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Sixth class of cases.

When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement on oath by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof received from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his death, his legal representative, or either event, attorney duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of the officers, who at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States, or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require their further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

26-8w

Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now engaged in his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as the quality of work I can refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Lauden Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvise, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throstle of 108 spindles, with suitable preparations, and of the best quality.

All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

J. M.

Lexington, June 28, 1816.

27-8w

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